

The Fairfield Herald.

VOL. 1]

WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1866.

[NO. 20]

THE
FAIRFIELD HERALD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
GAILLARD, DESPORTES & CO.
Term.—The Herald is published weekly in the town of Winnsboro, at \$3.00 in advance.
All transient advertisements to be paid in advance.
Obituary Notices and Tributes \$1.00 per square.

From Washington
The Tribune, in publishing the following, says: "We print the news from Washington with some degree of reluctance. It is of so important a nature that we should like to have official assurance of its truth."

There are important rumors in circulation to day, that I have traced to an authority which, if not official, justifies me in sending them to you. The President and Cabinet, instead of changing the domestic policy of the administration, in obedience to the will of the people as expressed in the October elections, are now intended to create a new and popular foreign policy, to affect the November elections. At the last Cabinet meeting, it was resolved to demand payment at the hands of the British Government in full for all the outrages committed by the rebel privateers which were fitted out in England. This is said to have been the decision of the Cabinet, and to carry out this decision instructions were sent out to Mr. Adams last Thursday. If England suggests the propriety of calling a commission, our Government will not acquiesce.

It is also stated, on the same good authority, that, on Wednesday last, President Johnson, General Grant and Secretary Seward held a meeting, and it was determined to recommend as a measure of the Administration, that we should pay the French claims in Mexico, and receive Mexican territory in exchange, probably in the neighborhood of Guaymas. Lewis Campbell will shortly depart for Mexico. The Juarez Government will be recognized, and no other. As I have said, I do not give this information as official, but as rumors coming from high authority, and generally believed. The Administration hopes, by this change of policy, to make amends with the people for its disgraceful course on reconstruction questions.

I am informed that General Sherman has made a second surrender to the rebels, more disastrous to his fame than his celebrated surrender to Joe Johnston. We all know that the General is conservative, but despite Grant's order not to interfere with politics, he makes his conversation political. He has written to the President, endorsing the policy unequivocally, sustaining the President's course since Lee's surrender, and making no allusion to the amendment. This letter is held in reserve, and will be printed just before the New York election, in the hope of carrying over some half-and-half Republicans.

The Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, the Minister to Mexico, arrived here to-day, having been telegraphed for by the President. He has been closeted with the President and Secretary Seward all the evening. It is evident that the Mexican question will soon be definitely settled. Minister Campbell will leave here soon to carry into effect the new state of affairs. The holders of Mexican bonds are jubilant over the state of affairs.

Notwithstanding the petulant denial of the Press in Philadelphia, it is very certain that Mr. Stanton will retire from the Cabinet, being relieved at his own request. Sherman will go into the war office. Stanton is said to have expressed a desire to go to Spain. The entreaties of his friends may induce him to change his mind, but his retirement from the war office is fixed.

Gov. Swann, of Maryland, arrived here from Annapolis last Saturday. He is still here. On Saturday, he had interviews with the President, General Grant and the Secretary of War. Swann is endeavoring to have the President sustain him in the removal of the Police Commissioners of his State. Nothing definite is known about the results of the interviews, but it is intimated that the President refused to interfere. This is not certain, however, and nothing can be known until the time arrives. There is a good deal of excitement here, owing to the condition of affairs in Baltimore. All kinds of rumors are afloat, and there is a painful uneasiness among many.

It is stated, upon good authority, that the Quartermaster's Department has received orders to provide quarters in this District for 10,000 troops. The shipment and sales of commissary stores that had been accumulated here during the war has ceased by direction, within the past two months.

A common-sense writer of the South says, "We can no longer afford to buy with ready money every leaf of match, nail, axe, shoe, hog, saddle, wagon, hat and everything else we need, from the North." "That's it; make such things, and if you display half the genius and industry you exhibited during the

The Permanently Increased Power of Congress.

Two years ago, when the American civil war, though nearing its end, was still raging with undiminished fury, the majority of the Northern people raised to the second place in the Union a man who was universally looked upon as the incarnation of the fiercest patriotic spirit. The Federal cause had no more single-minded advocate, no more active and resolute champion than Andrew Johnson. * * * He was nominated for the post of Vice President amid the general applause of the zealous of the Republican party, and his success was taken as a remarkable proof of Northern determination. It may be that if those who proposed and elected him had known that he was soon to take the highest office in the State they would have hesitated before they chose one in whose character energy approached almost to violence was the principal feature. But when the assassin's weapon deprived the Republic of its late chief, and it was known that Andrew Johnson was President of the United States, there was, perhaps, not one among those millions who anticipated the policy which has since revealed itself. On the contrary, a thrill of anxiety passed through the moderate men of the victorious party—those whose opinions were represented by Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward. When one of these lay dead and it was thought scarcely possible that the other should survive, men feared to see the high-handed Governor of Tennessee invested with a power almost supreme. Only the fiercest advocates of punishment and confiscation for the prostrate South were inclined to rejoice that the genial Lincoln had found a stern and relentless successor.

This is the man against whom the tide of Northern opinion is every day setting stronger and stronger. President Johnson is no longer raised against in the South, but the Republicans of New England and the West have hardly any terms harsh enough to express their detestation of him. Three-fourths of the men whose suffrages gave him his present position are now his bitter opponents. On the other hand, he is, rather than a few weeks ago, the hope of those whose rebellion he had denounced and so boldly striven against. Yet there is no reason to suppose that the President has changed his creed, nor is he one to allow the possession of office to modify his conduct. To an attentive observer he is the same Andrew Johnson who carried matters with so high a hand against the rebels, and who has been to rise again he would show himself as unsparring as ever. The truth seems to be that he belongs to a party which has a settled doctrine with regard to the rights of American States and citizens, and that he maintains that doctrine without regard to the circumstances of the time or the changes of public opinion. This doctrine is "the Constitution as it was"—the theory that though a State has no right to leave the Union, and may be coerced if it attempts to do so, yet there is no Federal authority, not even in Congress itself, to interfere with the internal affairs of any State, and that when any State acknowledges the Federal Government it is entitled to all its former rights. But it ought to be evident to any American statesman as it is to observant foreigners, that one of the chief results of the past war is the great increase of the power of Congress and a general modification of the relations of the States to each other and to the Federal Government. Before the war the most remarkable feature of the American polity was the weakness of the central authority. The Constitution is unchanged as to the letter, but its spirit and practice are no longer the same. Amid the convulsions of four years the controlling force was necessary for the safety of the republic, and Congress assumed a power which is not likely again to be seriously disputed. The Union precisely as it was can hardly exist again. In all important matters Congress will be practically almost as supreme as the British Parliament.

North and South, the Atlantic States and the West, will probably have in turn to bow to the colossal authority derived from the entire Union. At present it is the turn of the South, and whatever may be the letter of the Constitution, or the glosses which lawyers may put upon it, it is certain that Congress must in the end have its own way. If, then, the forthcoming elections result in the defeat of the Presidential party, it will be useless for the Chief Magistrate and his advisers to preserve further in opposing what is manifestly the will of the majority of Americans.

TUNNELING THE MISSISSIPPI.—The American Railway Times says: "The project of bridging the 'Father of Waters' at St. Louis has met with such strenuous objection that it has been abandoned, and the railway companies whose roads centre there, have conceived the idea of tunneling the river. Consent to construct the work will be asked of Congress, and as soon as it is obtained, it is proposed to begin the work. The cost is estimated at \$3,000,000, and the time required for the completion of the work three years. The tunnel will not be more than three-fourths of a mile long."

Japan advices to September 12, have been received, and it is stated that there are rumors that the Tycoon had died at Jeddo. His successor is said to be a man of great energy of

Parties at the North.

The smoke of the contest has not cleared away in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, but enough is visible to see clearly the same remarkable state of affairs which has been seen in the North for five years. The people are just about equally divided on the great questions of the day. There is no such preponderance in the votes of either party as to indicate any great and lasting majority. It is one of the most marvellous things in history that for so long a time, from election to election, in the midst of the utmost excitement, through war, and peace following war, the votes of the immense governing population of the Northern States should remain just about equally divided on the grandest questions ever submitted to the decisions of a people. Here are lessons for the world to learn in this state of affairs. There are also lessons for the country to learn.

It is plain enough that the majority of the citizens of the United States are opposed to the course taken by Congress, and in favor of the policy of the President. Half the people of the North, and all the people of the South, are agreed in this. On the other hand, it is plain that the minority of the people, and a very decided minority at that, now rule, and will continue to rule the country. It is not a rule of the majority, under which the inhabitants of the United States are to live.

Another fact is plain, and ought to be distinctly seen and recognized henceforth. Neither the Republican nor the Democratic party is dead. It has been very often said that the mission of the Republican party was accomplished. Politicians have talked about the disjunct members of that party, and imagined that a new party could be formed out of the Conservative portions of the old. The lesson of this week is, that the Republican party is not dead, but is firm, united, and strong, and there is no such thing as Conservatism in it. * * *

The Democratic party is no more dead than the Republican. The fires of affliction have only warmed it, and the blows of successive defeat have only welded it into a more compact mass. It pulls its huge vote, just as heretofore, gaining some in one place, losing some in another, but always the same old party. It is a rampant nonsense, in the face of such an election as this in Pennsylvania, where Mr. Clymer polls one-half the immense vote of the State—it is a rampant nonsense, we say, for any man looking at such a fact to talk of the Democratic party as dead. * * *

As it is, the fate of the nation is to depend on the future action of these two political parties. They stand face to face just about even in numbers. They are fiercely opposed to each other. They are bent on directly opposite purposes. They are equally determined in their claim of patriotism. If the party in power attempt the revolutionary measures which have been threatened, the other party will unquestionably stand by the Constitution and the laws.

MR. DAVIS' CASE.—No TRIAL FOR MONTHS TO COME.—The following dispatch was doubtless dictated, or at least suggested, by District Attorney Chandler, and may, therefore, be regarded as an official announcement:

FORTRESS MONROE, October 24.—For the present, at least, and perhaps for months to come, the case of Jefferson Davis will occupy just the same position, and another term of the United States Circuit Court will be suffered to go by without any action to try the prisoner being taken by the judicial authorities. The legal difficulties in the way of holding the court at Richmond, in consequence of the adjournment from Norfolk in June last, are a serious detriment to its proceedings, and it is hardly doubtful now that the court will not assemble next month in Richmond, as was before generally supposed. This involves a further postponement of the trial of Davis under the indictment of treason presented at the last term of the Circuit Court, and in all probability he will be kept in confinement the entire winter and until the spring term of the Circuit Court, unless Executive clemency grants him a parole, and releases him from his confinement. In December, when the Supreme Court of the United States meets, Judge Chase will be too busy to attend to any other than legal matters, and the advocates of a speedy trial of Davis, both in the North and South, have nothing to hope for from the present actions of the judicial authorities. Neither is it likely that a writ of habeas corpus will be issued upon the commandment of the Fortress, demanding his deliverance to the United States Marshal, for incarceration in a Virginia State jail. As long as he remains a prisoner in the hands of the United States Government, he will be retained in a Government prison, and guarded beyond all possibility of escape.

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Another Circular from Seward.

THE SCHEME TO INDUCE FREEDMEN TO EMIGRATE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
The following from the State Department in relation to the scheme to induce freedmen from the United States to emigrate to foreign countries has been just issued:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, October 17, 1866.
To His Excellency the Governor of the State of—

SIR: On the 6th instant I had the honor to address a letter to you, informing you that schemes were on foot to induce freedmen to emigrate to foreign countries, and particularly to Peru, and suggesting that all legal and moral means at your command should be used to prevent what was believed to be an attempt under specious promises of advantage, to practice imposition upon the ignorant freedmen of our country. Referring to that communication, I have now the honor to transmit for your information extracts of the dispatch addressed to this Department by a Consul of the United States in Peru, under date of the 15th ultimo, which prompted suggestions upon the subject referred to which have already been made. I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

[EXTRACT.]
I consider it my duty to advise the Government that a person named Milan, a native of Chili, resident in Lima, has departed for the United States with the object of contracting for two thousand families of negroes for this country. The intention of the party or parties interested is to give the speculation the coloring of free colonization in that country, but here the negroes are to be sold in the same manner as the Chinese coolies for the term of eight years, for the sum of \$375 each, under the pretext of remunerating the speculator for passage and advance money; the negroes to receive during the eight years twenty-five cents in Bolivian currency daily, equal to thirty-three and one third percent less in hard money. There is no necessity for me to enumerate or depict the horrid cruelties and sufferings and ill treatment inflicted upon the Chinese laborers, and which would be the fate of the deluded people brought here under this contract if permitted to be carried out by our Government. * * * I will only add that the greater part of the negroes are already contracted to planters on the terms above mentioned. I leave the matter to your better judgment and decision, and remain, &c., &c.,

REMARKABLE HAIL STORM IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Charlotte Democrat publishes the following, and vouches for the trustworthiness of its correspondent:

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, N. C.,
October 11, 1866.

W. J. Yates:

DEAR SIR: The following is a description of a very novel and destructive hail storm which occurred at half-past two o'clock yesterday evening. The pieces, not stones, were of every conceivable shape, with horns, legs, arms, &c., resembling birds, fowls, grass-hoppers, crickets, alligators, crabs, fish, lizards, chestnut burs, monkeys, sea shells, doll-babies, &c., &c. They came down so rapidly and in such size and quantity that many of them lost an arm, leg or wing in the fall. The (not very) little creatures came down with legs and arms spread out so that they hit upon the cotton and other things, stripping pretty clean of leaves and limbs. Some cotton fields are ruined. The heaviest part of the storm was between here and Mount Mourne, covering the ground from three to four inches in some places, and to-day it still lies in piles two inches deep, the pieces averaging two and a half to three ounces in weight. Respectfully,

H. P. HELPER.

ROSES IN FRANCE.—The trade in roses, as well known, is of considerable importance in France. Rosaries are cultivated in different parts of the country, in open fields; just as turnips or cabbages. Thus there are 500,000 rose trees near Orleans, 200,000 near Metz, 1,000,000 near Angers, 1,500,000 near Lyons, 2,000,000 in the neighborhood of Paris, and 2,000,000 in the 13 Communes of Brice Conte Robert. The varieties called the Tea rose, the Bourbon and the Marseilles flourish particularly in the environs of Paris and Orleans.

RADICAL DIABOLISM.—A special dispatch to Forney's Chronicle, dated Baltimore, October 21, says: "The bold stand of the Unionists of Baltimore in opposition to the plans of the rebels is producing its natural fruits. The Mayor stands firm in supporting the police commissioners in refusing the orders of Gov. Swann. The whole staff of Swann have resigned and taken sides with the radicals. Gens. Kenly, Denison and Woolley have reported for duty to the Mayor. 300 policemen and 3,000 'Boys in Blue' are in arms and ready. Last night, the Union men met at their respective wards and organized

Schamyl, the Circassian Chief, taken the oath of allegiance to the Emperor of Russia.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 21.—Schamyl the captive Circassian chieftain, has taken the oath of allegiance to his Imperial Majesty. The circumstance under which such a change was brought about in the haughty prisoner are described as follows in the Russian *Ispravnik*. It will be remembered that after fighting against the Russians for twenty years, Schamyl was taken prisoner in 1859, at the capture of Gudul, and sent thence, with his family and a few retainers, to reside at Kaluga, a town in the central part of Russia. The consideration which was shown him from the first by his victors made a deep impression on the uneducated mountaineer, who had expected nothing short of despatch. His reception by the inhabitants of the town to which he was banished still further softened his heart, and one by one his Asiatic semi-barbarous fears and prejudices were removed. At last even he was honorably received by the Emperor at Chugueff, at a cavalry review. Struck with the magnanimity and consideration of the Czar, so different from his bearing from Asiatic potentates, Schamyl there and then confessed that his heart was fairly won, and that he only awaited an opportunity to give proof of his sincerity and gratitude. At last only a month ago, a great sorrow came to disturb the serenity of his advanced years—his favorite daughter, Nafissa, died. The Emperor having been informed of the sad event by telegraph, at once dispatched an officer, who was charged with the conveyance of the body of Nafissa to her native Caucasus. Thereupon Schamyl the following autograph letter in Arabic to the Emperor:

"Thou, great sovereign, hast vanquished me and the people subject to me, by force of arms; thou, great sovereign, hast spared my life; thou, great sovereign, hast subdued my heart by thy beneficence. It is my sacred duty, as a decrepit old man, loaded with thy favors and vanquished by thy magnanimity, to instill into my children a sense of their obligations towards Russia and her lawful ruler. I have rejoined them to cherish feelings of everlasting gratitude toward thee, O Sovereign, for all the favors which thou continually heapest upon me. I have enjoined them to be true subjects of the Czar of Russia and useful servants of our new country: Bender, O Sovereign, my old age tranquil by ordering that I should take an oath of allegiance to thee, together with my children. I am ready to take that oath publicly. I call upon Almighty God and His great Prophet Mahomet to witness my sincerity and the purity of my thoughts, and I record my oath on the most holy Koran, before the not long chilled body of my best-beloved daughter Nafissa. Vouchsafe, O Sovereign, to grant this my most earnest prayer."

The Emperor last of course, in objection to receive the Imperial oath of allegiance, which must infallibly have an important effect on the Muselman population of Circassia. Accordingly, on the 26th of August (7th of September) last, Schamyl and his sons, Kazi Mahomed and Mahomed-Shah, swore fealty to the Emperor and his successors in the great hall of the Assembly of Nobles at Kaluga.

The Marshal of Nobility having addressed his new fellow-subjects in terms of welcome and congratulation, Schamyl replied in Arabic almost in the same terms as those used in his letter to the Emperor. The ceremony terminated with a luncheon ("zakuska") at which Schamyl made a speech, thanking the inhabitants of Kaluga, through their Mayor, for the kindness with which he had been received in their town.—*Cor. London Daily News.*

RAILROAD FACILITIES.—We announce with great satisfaction, that arrangements have been perfected and go into effect to-day, between the Charlotte and South Carolina, and the South Carolina Railroads, which will contribute largely to the business between Charlotte and all intermediate points and Charleston. Cotton from Charlotte to Charleston is \$3 per bale; first class merchandise \$1 per hundred; second class 85 cents; third class 75 cents; miscellaneous articles proportionately less, including stock of all kinds, per barrel, to go through without transshipment at junction. The price of beef and pork will fall in Charleston on receipt of this news, as the drivers from western North Carolina can deliver their hogs and hogs in 13 or 20 hours from Charlotte, and have only been waiting for the chance.

Low through rates to and from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, are also agreed to, and in a few days the particulars will be given to the public.

All this looks as though the "city by the sea" was waking up. Only give the up country a chance and she will trade with Charleston.—*Charleston 24th.*

A project is on foot for supplying New York city with gas manufactured at the coal mines in Pennsylvania. It is proposed to convey it through iron pipes, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles to the city. It is asserted that it can be furnished at a much

After Meridian—An Amazing Description of a Southern Railroad Station.

A pleasant railroad station in Meridian, Miss. The *Selma (Ala.) Messenger* says of it: "A gentleman who had some experience in stopping over at Meridian during the war, and whose business called him to Mississippi was expatiating to General Johnston upon the discomforts of an apprehended stoppage there. 'Oh,' replied the General, 'Meridian has improved. The Hotel has been burnt down.' Upon this text, the writer in another Southern journal humorously discounts as follows:

"Who that ever traveled during the war through Meridian does not remember that hotel? The rush of travelers from the cars to the door would be met by the gentlemanly proprietor with, 'Walk in, gentlemen, walk in.' Give me a private room,' would be the demand of speculators and commissaries with stiff carpet bags, who were distrustful of their neighbors. 'Certainly,' would be the invariable reply, and No. 49 would be chalked on the baggage. At night, such a scene, when all the proprietors of private apartments would meet to do their business in the garret, which was No. 49. There was very good food at that hotel, at least the insects thought so, for they assembled from every quarter to feed on the travelers. A distinguished Confederate General said that his plan for destroying Grant's army was to let them take Vicksburg and Jackson, and those of them that survived the trip on the railroad to Meridian (which was always killing some one) would starve to death at that delectable place. Dodgers, tan bark coffee, and fried masses of trichinae, were dished up with law pie, squirrel tail, and sour molasses, when such distinguished visitors as Dr. T—, of West Baton Rouge, came along, and would not be satisfied with less.

"Chimberly whisky, which although immoral in its tendencies, destroyed trichinae in the system and made a man oblivious to the biting of bugs, could be had for its weight in new fish. And if you did not like the accommodations afforded by No. 49, you could lie down (no one ever slept except the dead in that town) in the string of dilapidated cars that form the city."

"It is said that Meridian was humane. It is selected by the authorities as the place to which carloads of hopelessly sick Confederates were sent to die, as they could leave the world with less regret from that spot than any other in the Confederacy. Goodbye, Meridian. May we have three score and ten, and never gaze upon your red hills, black jacks, and yellow rats again."

Wade Hampton's Speech.
This gentleman has made just exactly such a speech as might be expected from him. He believed South Carolina to be right, and therefore he fought for her; he believes her still to have been right, and he says so. He believes that when a war was prosecuted for a specific object, and could only under the Constitution be prosecuted for that specific object, that the cessation of armed resistance carried necessarily with it a pledge, so much the more binding upon men of honor as it rests for execution entirely upon honor.

Hereupon the *Tribune* hawks. What is its complaint against Wade Hampton? Not that he disobeys the law, not that he is engaged in plotting a counter-revolution, but that he cannot see through Mr. Greeley's eyes. What specially makes the Republican party furious is, that men will not think as it does. It is not contented that the Southern States should be compelled to accept its views of the relation of the States to each other, toward the Federal Government, which the Southern States do; but it insists that they shall put on record an acknowledgment of wickedness as well as of defeat.

The Times, to which the idea of honor or seems as ridiculous as the squaring of a circle, warns the Southern States against indulging in such luxury as top expensive for poor people. We did suppose that "honor" meant greatness of soul added to honesty, and that the highest eulogium to pass upon character was to attribute to it honor. It is very clear that, in the *Times*' view, to keep out of the criminal courts is about as much soul-wash as a man ought to aspire to. Bank-wart, comfortable-wart, let him stretch his energies.—*New York World.*

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—Mr. William H. Heiss, one of the oldest telegraph superintendents in the country, has accepted the position of superintendent for the building of the International Ocean Telegraph Line, and will sail in a few days for Florida through a portion of which State the line is to be built. Several leading citizens and public men of Florida have suggested that the line be built from Pensacola to Cedar Keys, on the West side of the State, thence by cable to Havana. This will be determined upon by Mr. Heiss, if the practicability of the suggested route is made manifest by personal inspection and survey.

NEBRASKA.—Advices from Nebraska state that the grain crop is larger than ever before, the average yield of wheat being forty bushels to the acre. General Sherman is hurrying forward troops to the rescue of cotton out

Foreign Demand for Our Cotton.

The Montgomery Advertiser says that a well known resident of that city, who has just returned from Europe, expresses the opinion that England and other trans-Atlantic nations are careless as to the amount of cotton raised in the South, other cotton producing regions having been so extensively developed during the late war. The *Advertiser* appears to be greatly impressed with this view; but the June report of the agricultural department gives figures that tell a very different tale. This report says that the amount of raw cotton exported from this country to Great Britain during four months of this year was equal to 508,626 bales of four hundred pounds each—being a quantity double that brought from India in the same period and as much as that from all other sources (India included) for the four months. The report estimates that the cotton sent from the United States in these four months at the value of \$70,000,000—surely a comfortable sum of which we fear the lion's share is gone into the wrong pockets.

We need not fear India nor any other country, in the production of this important staple, if we can only procure labor and be relieved from the present oppressive tax of three cents per pound on all exported cotton. Our cotton is not only the best in the world, but it can be grown cheaper than elsewhere.

SECRETARY STANTON'S POSITION.—The Philadelphia papers are getting notorious for "canting," as the French papers call them in their own language. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* published an article relative to the resignation of Secretary Stanton, and the *National Intelligencer*, of Saturday, in short article, authoritatively criticizes it.

"If you are assured that the whole of the above statement in reference to Mr. Stanton is a pure fabrication, and that no such arrangement has ever been suggested or invited by him, and that the theory of his resigning his seat in the Cabinet is at war with his own repeated declarations and intentions, you may wonder what sort of spirit it is that puts in circulation such charges against a statesman whose entire career has been one unselfish and heroic tribute to his country. It is to be regretted that even the *Ledger*, after its recent severe experience, should also lend itself to the circulation of this statement. That paper not only copies the telegraph despatch, but has, to-day, an editorial reference to it! What has Mr. Stanton done that he should be thus persistently and bitterly assailed? Are the men who traduce him aware how much good he is doing in his present position, or do they desire an inefficient and corrupt man to succeed him?"

THE RADICAL GOVERNORS INVOKED TO RESIST THIS LAW.—We have good reason to believe (our authority being one of the first men in Connecticut) that Colonel Forney, Secretary of the United States Senate and editor of the Washington *Chronicle* and Philadelphia *Press*, is writing to the radical Governors of the States to be ready to march State troops into Maryland, and put down Governor Swann by force of arms, in case he should think proper, after hearing and trial, to remove the partisan police commissioners of Baltimore for violation of the law.

Such a letter, you are assured, has been sent to Governor Hawley, of Connecticut. We should be glad to know that the statement is not true, and still more gratified to believe, on authority, there would be no response to a call so unbecoming, illegal and revolutionary in its purpose; but these vile men, who have lived and thriven upon the horror of war, and who are ready to sacrifice right, reason, and liberty, and every body's property but their own, to the passions of the hour, are ripe and ready for the worst that can be contemplated, and it becomes all conservative men to be upon the watch for this threatened demonstration.—*New York Express.*

"CAN SUCH THINGS BE?"—We know that it will sound strange in the ears of this community, especially those of us who have been lavish in expensive "get-ups" for the open, to know that two families of aged and destitute females have been perishing with hunger in the light of our revelry; and yet such is the fact. Some of our city officers, in their rides on the outskirts of the city, discovered two families of aged white females in a shanty belonging to the city, below the Fair Grounds, and near the swamp, and who had not tasted food for nearly three days, and who were too infirm to make their destitution known.

As soon as apprised of the fact, Mayor Collins had them promptly removed to the city hospital, where they will receive proper care and nourishment.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

John Bright delivered a telling oration at a "monster" reform demonstration in Leeds. He advocated manhood suffrage and an ultimate union of the people of England and America. His sneer at a "descent from the Conqueror" may be regarded as a first warning to the hereditary aristocracy as a class, and a preliminary to an attack on the